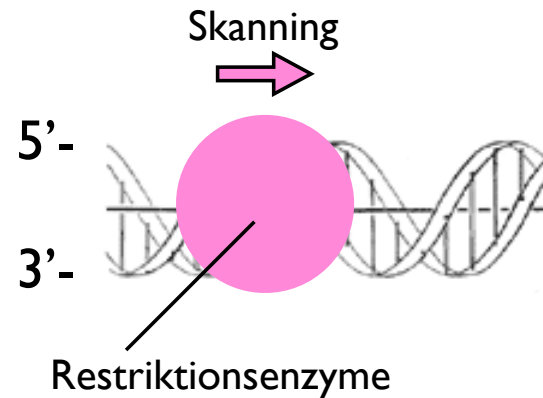


Restriktionsenzymmer

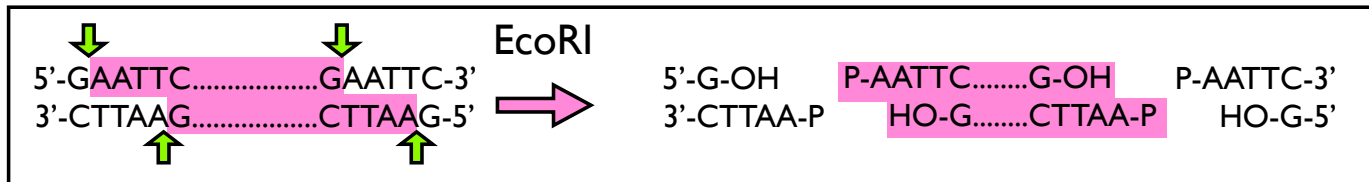
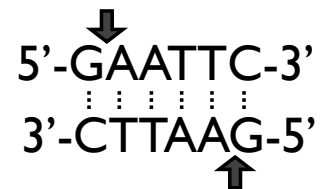
Restriktionsenzymmer findes

- i bakterier (forsvarsmekanisme)
- IKKE i eukaryote celler



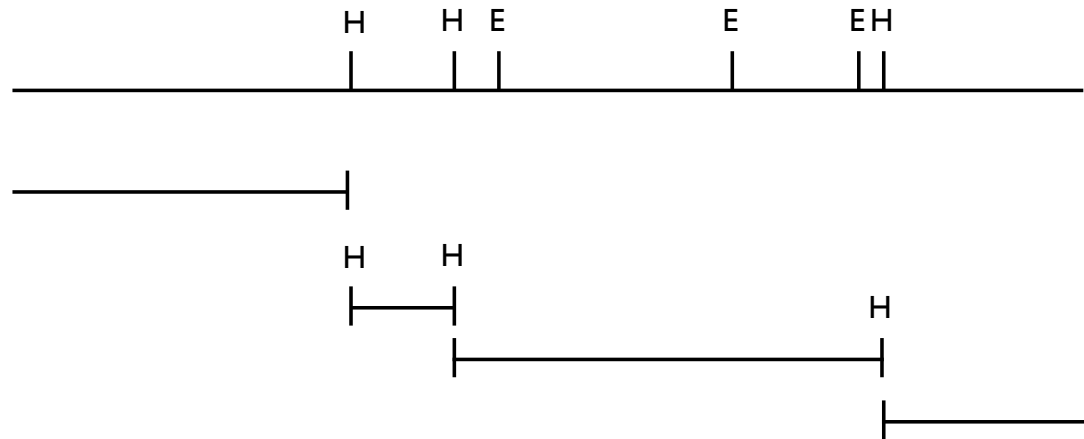
Genkendelsessekvens

- Palindromisk
- Otto, Anna, radar
- Madam I'm Adam

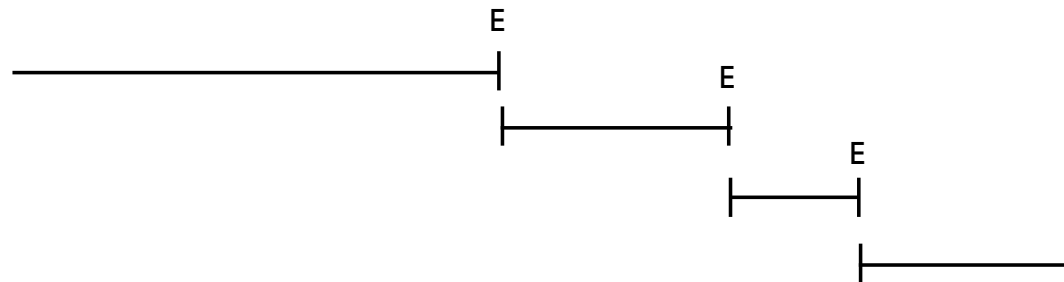


Kløvning af DNA

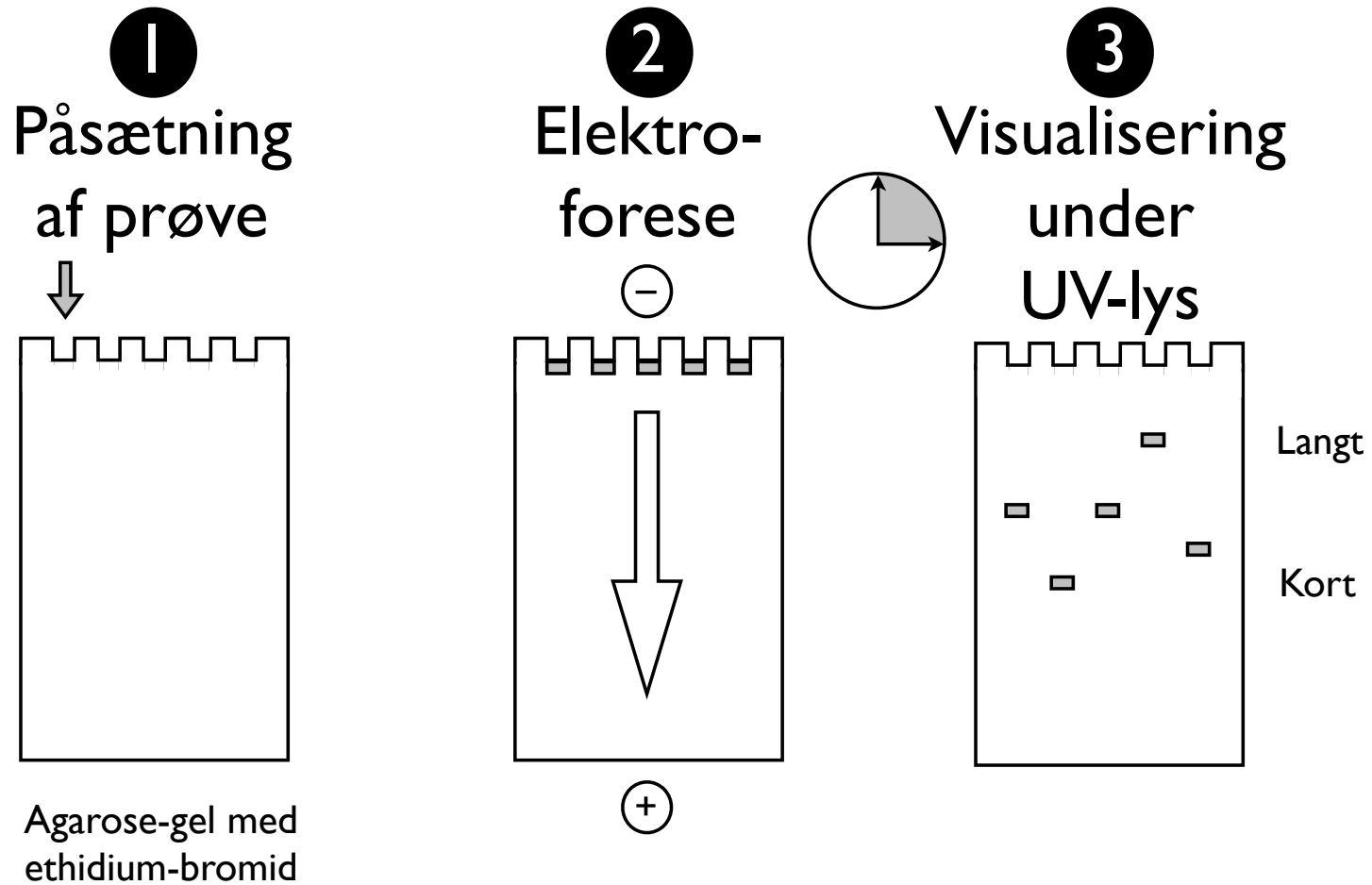
*Hind*III



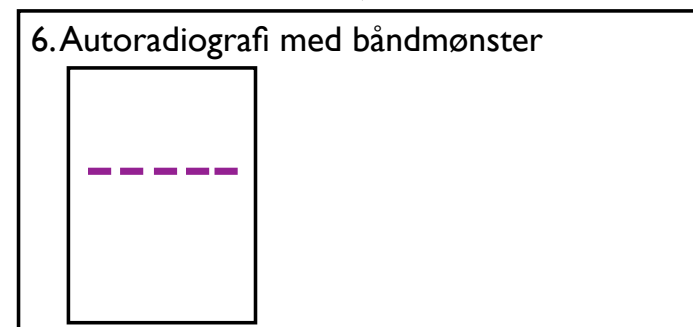
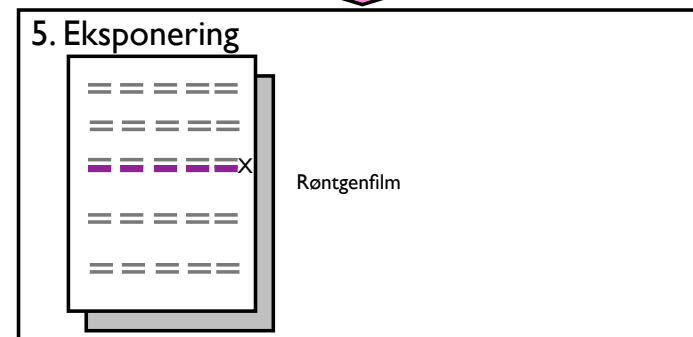
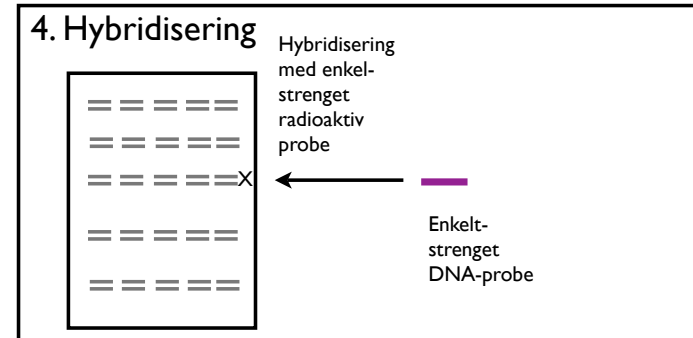
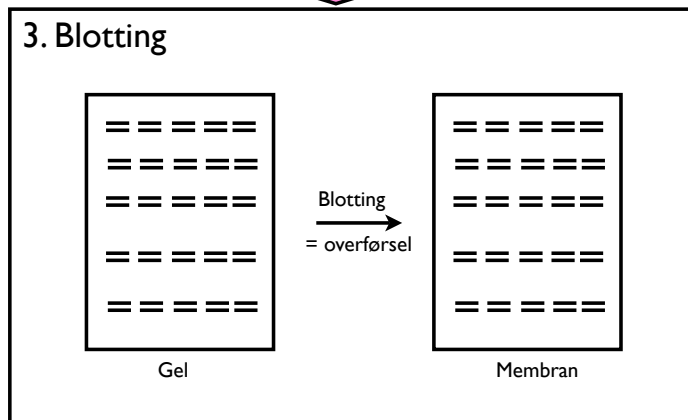
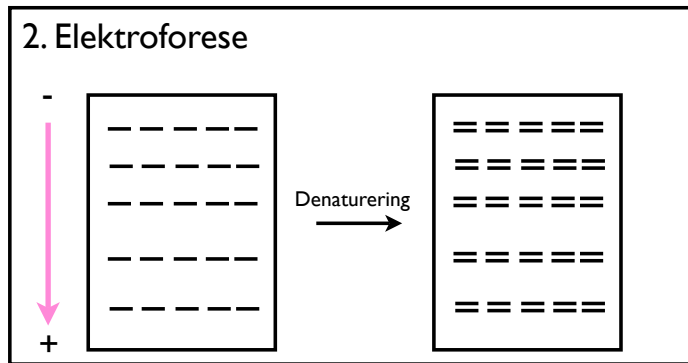
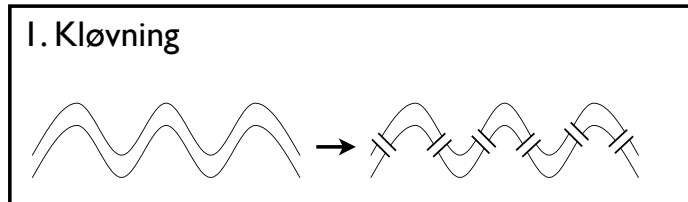
*Eco*RI



DNA gel-elektroforese

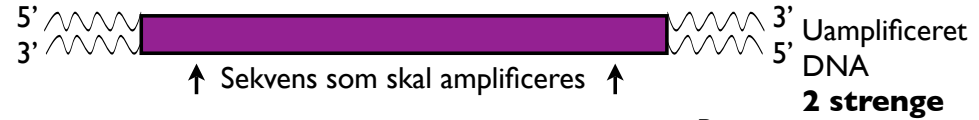


Southern blot

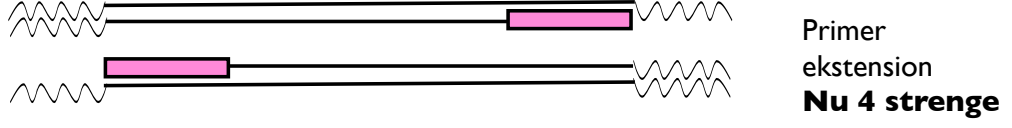
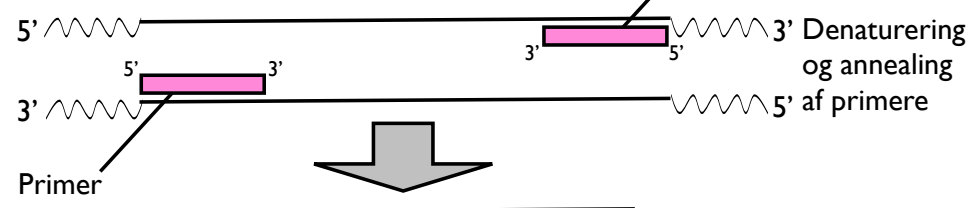


PCR

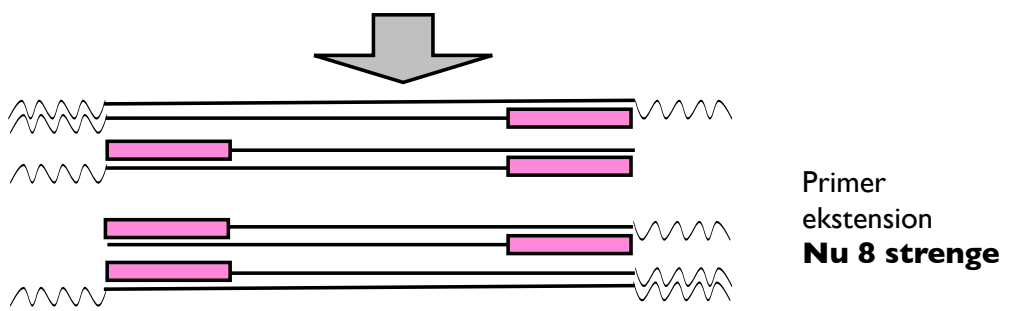
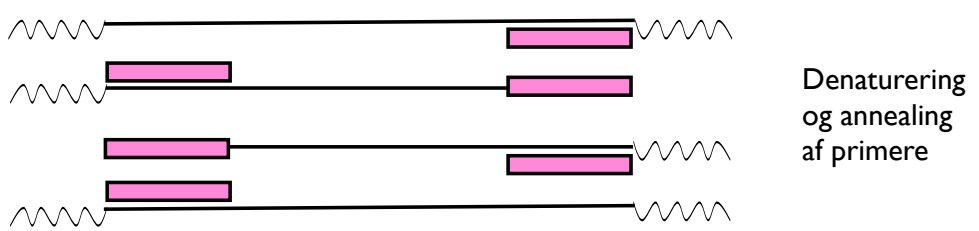
Cyklus 0



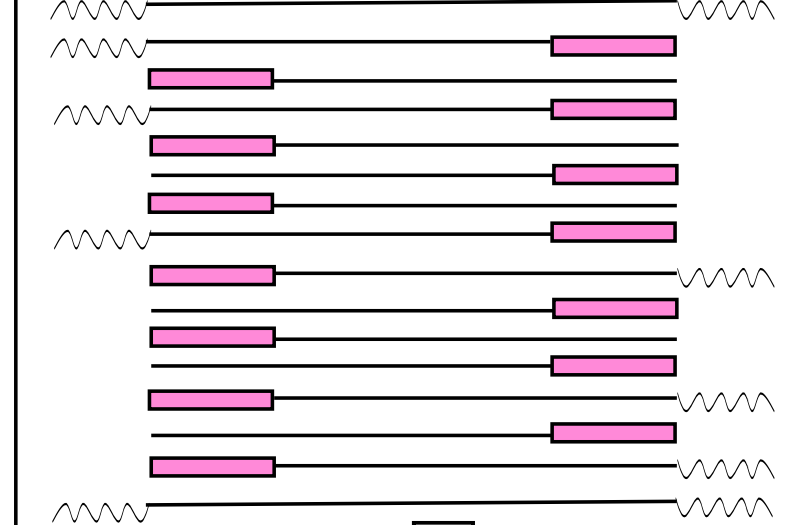
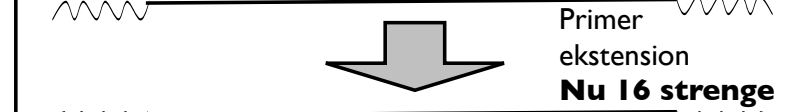
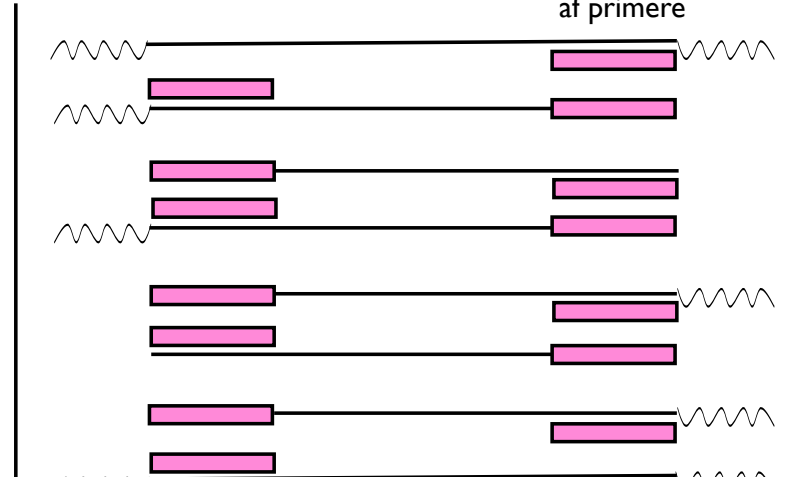
Cyklus 1



Cyklus 2



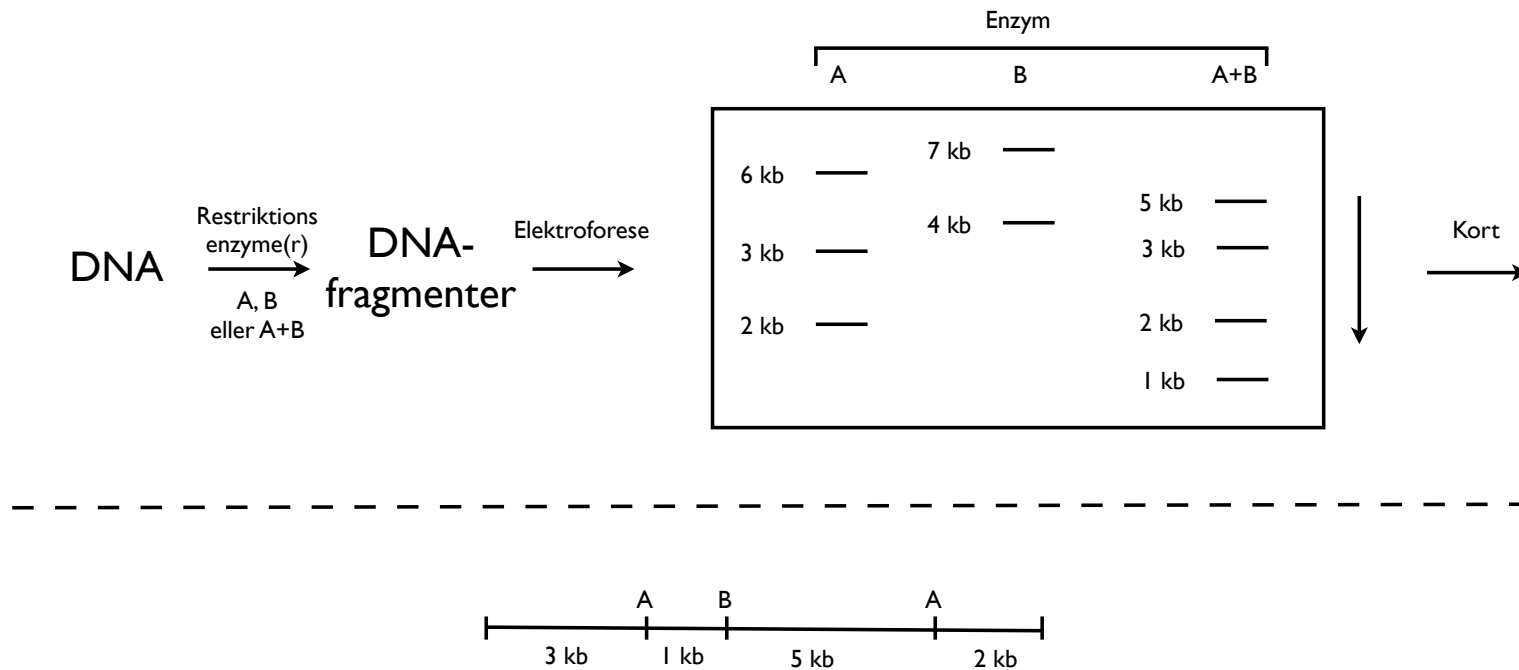
Cyklus 3



Restriktionskort I

- For at kunne orientere sig i en meget lang DNA-sekvens laves et såkaldt restriktionskort
- Det pågældende DNA kløves med flere forskellige restriktionsenzymmer enkeltvis eller i forskellige kombinationer
- På basis af de fremkomne/resultierende DNA-fragmenter samles et restriktionskort visende de relative positioner for kløvningsstedet af hvert af enzymerne

Restriktionskort 2



Kloning

- Plasmider
- “Klippe/klistre” med restriktionsenzymer/ligaser
- Rekombinant DNA
- Genomisk DNA
- cDNA
- Prober vs primere

Sekventering

Enkeltstreng

DNA template



Primer

Består typisk af ca. 20 nukleotider



Nukleotider

dNTP

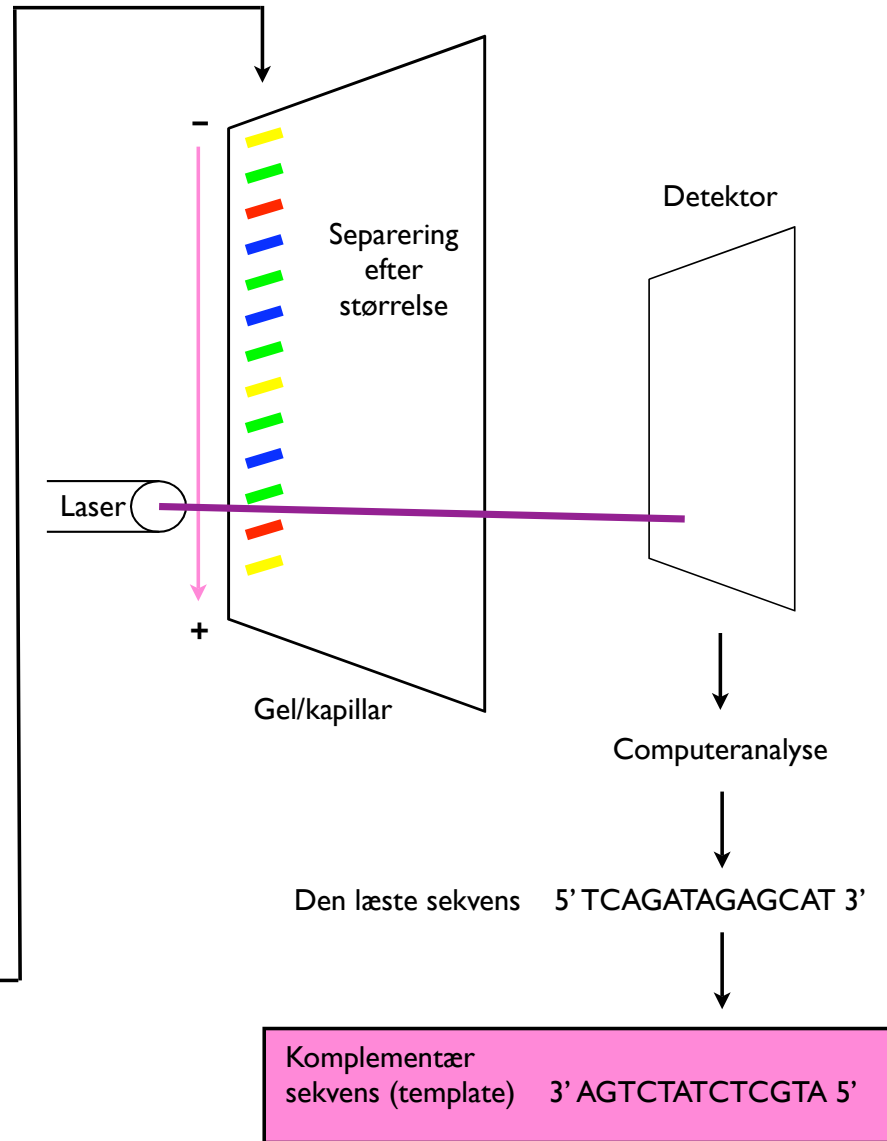
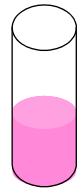


Fluorescerende ddNTP



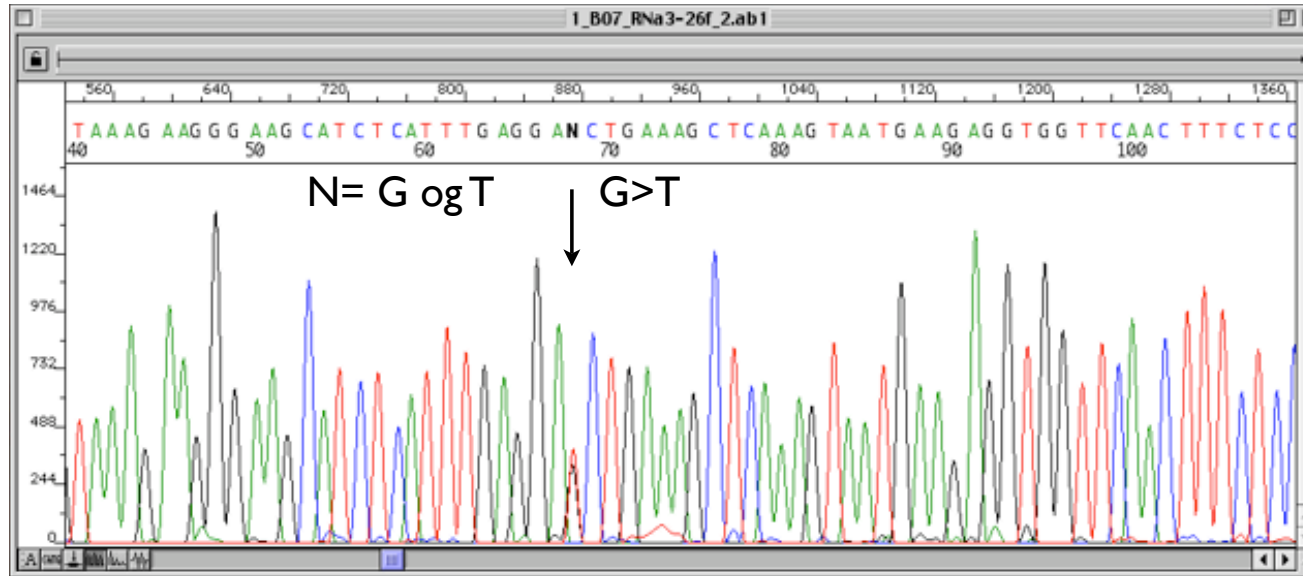
+
DNA polymerase

5' TGTG	T	3'
5' TGTG	TC	3'
5' TGTG	TCA	3'
5' TGTG	TCAG	3'
5' TGTG	TCAGA	3'
5' TGTG	TCAGAT	3'
5' TGTG	TCAGATA	3'
5' TGTG	TCAGATAG	3'
5' TGTG	TCAGATAGA	3'
5' TGTG	TCAGATAGAG	3'
5' TGTG	TCAGATAGAGC	3'
5' TGTG	TCAGATAGAGCA	3'
5' TGTG	TCAGATAGAGCAT	3'
Primer	Ny-syntetiseret sekvens	



Eksempel på automatiseret DNA-sekventering

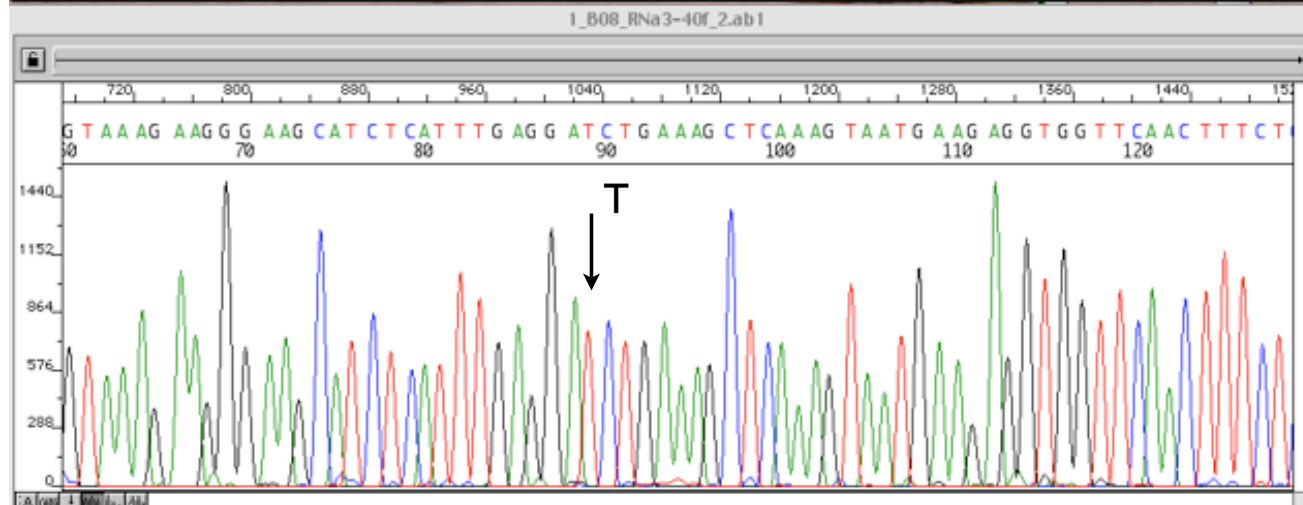
Mutant



Farvekode:

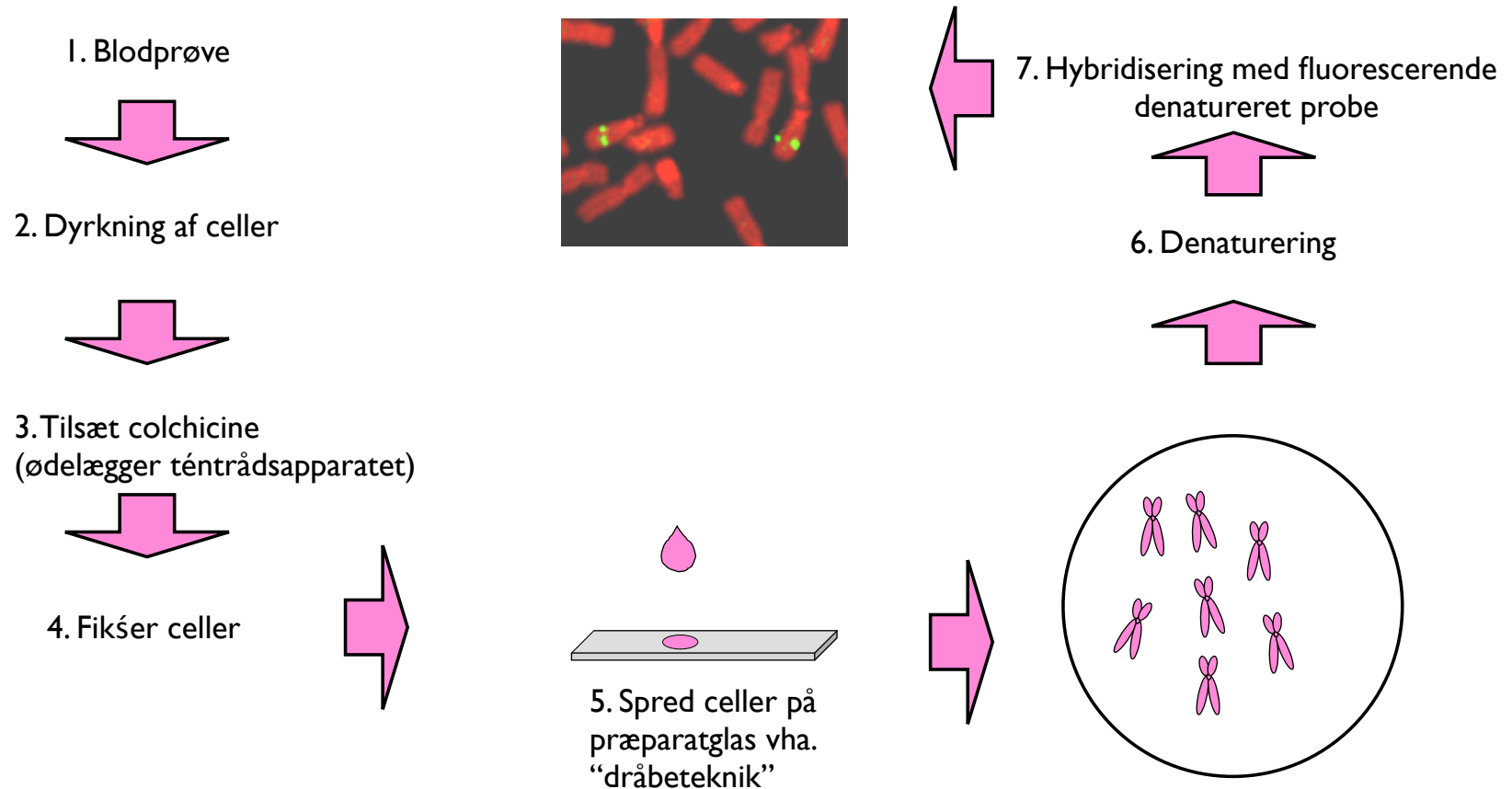
A
G
T
C

Normal



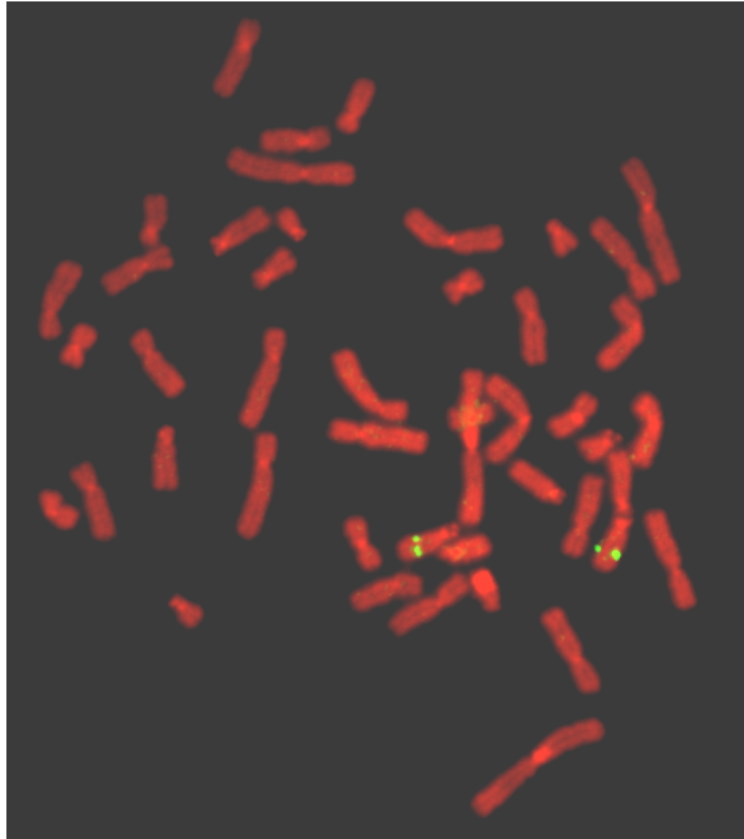
Fluorescens In Situ Hybridisering (FISH)

på f.eks. metafasekromosomer eller interfasekromosomer

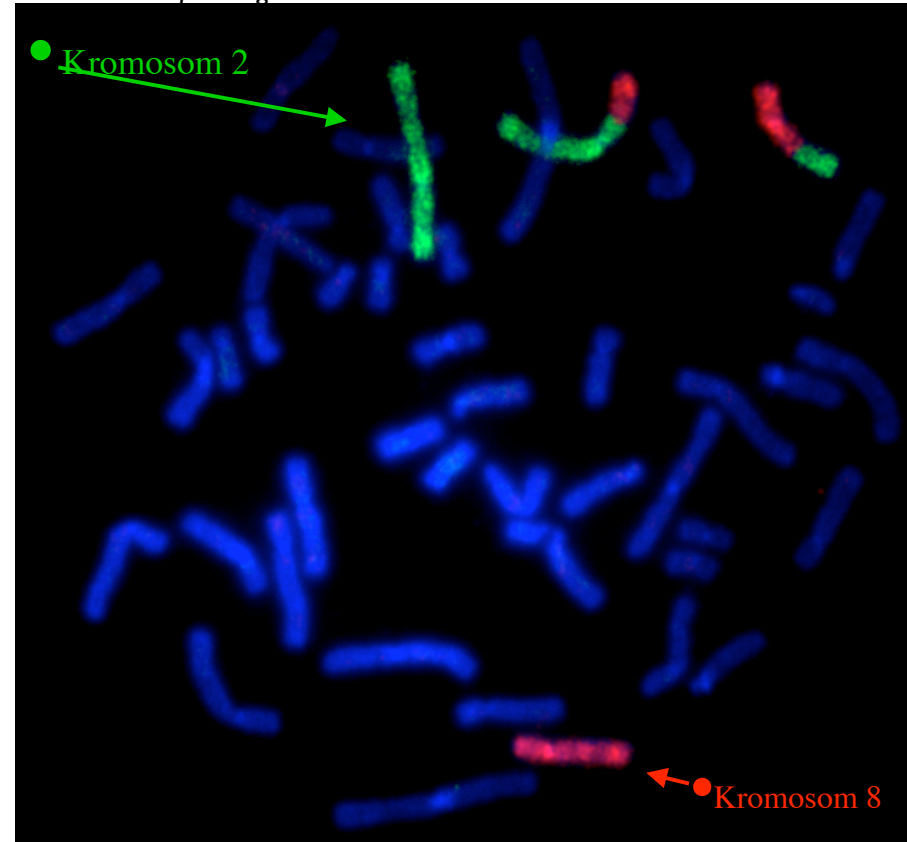


Eksempler på FISH

1. Identifikation af *ClpX* genet på kromosom 15q22. Bemærk at alle fire søsterkromatider indeholder probe-signal



2. Balanceret translokation $t(2;8)$ detekteret v.h.a. *chromosome painting*



FISH: Anvendelsesmuligheder

- Translokation
- Deletion
- Duplikation
- Lokalisation af unik DNA-sekvens
f.eks. genlokalisering
- Kønsbestemmelse
- Aneuploidi-undersøgelse

DNA-typer



“Single-copy” DNA (45%)



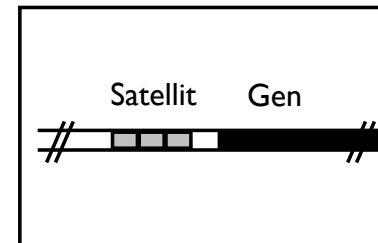
Disperseret repetitivt DNA (45%)



Satellit DNA (10%)

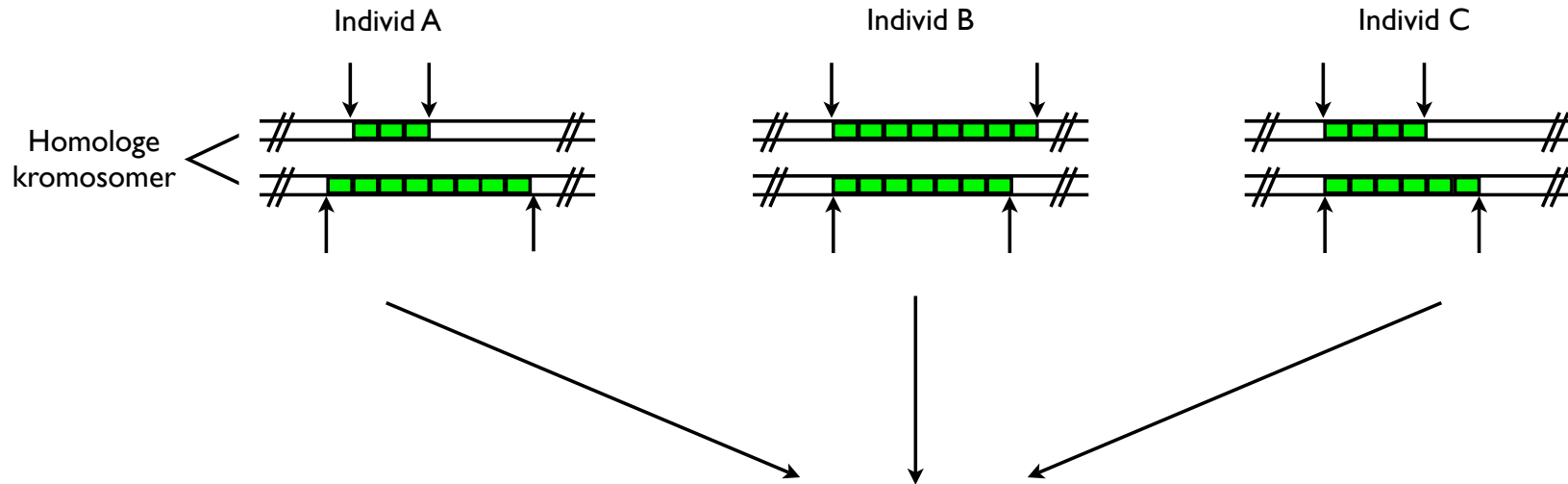
DNA-typer (2)

- Kernen ($\sim 3 \times 10^9$ bp, haploid)
 - Single-copy (f.eks. gener: ~ 30.000)
 - Ekstragenisk
 - Tandem repeats
 - Satellit DNA
 - α -satellitter
 - Mini-satellitter
 - Micro-satellitter
 - F.eks. Trinukleotid repeat ekspansioner.
 - Disperseret repetitivt DNA
 - SINE (Short INterpersed Elements)
 - LINE (Long INterpersed Elements)
 - Mitokondriet
 - 2 rRNA gener
 - 22 tRNA gener
 - 13 protein-kodende gener (oxidativ fosforylering)



Mini- og mikro- satellitter er af speciel interesse, da de varierer i antal blandt individer - disse DNA-markører er derfor velegnede til koblingsstudier. De optræder i arvemassen i gennemsnit 1 pr. 2 kb og udgør ialt 3% af arvemassen.

VNTR-polymorfier



Detekteres vha.:

Southern blot med probe der er komplementær til Tandem Repeat-sekvenserne

eller

PCR med primere der flankerer Tandem Repeat-sekvensen

